

POUNDMAKER

Vol. 2 No. 8

Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper

Aug. 16-22, 1973

Free



Sneaky Pete, Head Cowboy

Wheeling and dealing in Calgary page 10

Also:

Edmonton to get rapid transit page 3

Prov. Gov't ignores study,
offers East Slope land to Japanese
page 5

FREE CLASSIFIEDS phone 433-5041

FREE CLASSIFIEDS phone 433-5041

Will tutor high school or university mathematics courses. Phone 439-6127.

Well-built, old style wooden bed, mattress and vanity for sale for \$40. Homemade plywood cartop carrier for compact car for \$10. These are pre-inflation prices and are open to the right trade at 11438 - 72nd Street (no phone).

For sale: 4-door Plymouth sedan, 1963 model. Radio, excellent engine, good body, automatic transmission. Will sell to best offer, owner leaving Canada. Phone 435-2410.

1 rebuilt 36hp VW motor. Better than new. 6000 mile or 6 month guarantee. \$300. Phone 433-6105.

The Forums Committee of the U. of A. asks people to send notes with suggestions for forums topics, subjects and speakers for the next year. Write to the Forums Director or drop them in the Forums box. For August: Box 280, Jasper. After August: Forums, Students' Union, U. of A.

Free puppies. 11 black and white spaniel-collie-shepherd mix. Phone 482-1898.

This Sunday night, August 19, the Edmonton Folk Club is presenting a concert of Ukrainian and Rumanian folk music and dance. It will feature Nick Toma, a cimball player and fiddler from Willingdon, and a group of Ukrainian singers and dancers, also from Willingdon, and possibly some other acts. The concert starts at 8:00 p.m. at the Garneau United Church, 84th Avenue and 112th Street. Admission is \$1.00. Folk Club members get in for half price.

Read the GRAPE, Vancouver's Opposition Newspaper for the inside story on labour and politics in B. C. For the next 52 issues send \$10 to 324 Powell Street, Vancouver 4.

Get PRAIRIE DOG PRESS delivered to your door by an agent of the federal government? For one year's subscription to Manitoba's alternate paper, send \$4.50 to Box 123, Station C, Winnipeg.

Tuesday night, August 21, there will be a Folk Club open stage at Garneau United Church, 84th Avenue and 112th Street. Anyone wishing to play, sing, or just listen to some good folk music is invited to come. Starts around 8:00 p.m. No admission charge, though donations are appreciated.

Founded in 1961, OUR GENERATION has evolved a radical analysis relevant to our industrial/technological society. The journal seeks to encourage the development of the respective social and national liberation movements in Québec and Canada, and a radical analysis of industrial society in general. Send \$5 to 3934 rue St. Urbain, Montréal 131 for a year's subscription.

WANTED -- one violin, French or German make. At least sixty years old and in good condition. Price to be discussed. Phone 439-6207.

The Edmonton Folk Club meets every Tuesday night at the Garneau United Church, 84th Avenue and 112th Street.

1 almost-new 100 watt Custom P. A. system, Kasino model, 4 channels, complete with mics, etc. Reasonable offer accepted. Phone 452-2575.

If anyone has any convictions of what justice is and/or if anyone has any convictions of what freedom is, please write them down and send them to: Me, 8011 - 86th Avenue. You will not be thanked.

Slabs of foam and pillows for making bed or furniture. Also a Hoover washer-spin dryer. Phone 439-6907.

THE LAST POST reports and interprets Canada's news from a left-wing point of view and is "blowing fresh air into the stale atmosphere of Canadian journalism." \$4 buys a year's supply (8 issues) from 430 King Street West, Toronto 135, Ontario.

For the latest happenings in Saskatchewan from a socialist perspective, read NEXT YEAR COUNTRY. You can get the next six issues by sending \$3 to P. O. Box 3446, Regina.

Volunteer!

For further information on any of the volunteer positions listed below, contact the Volunteer Action Centre at 11011 Jasper Avenue or phone 482-6431.

The Volunteer Action Centre has openings for volunteers who live in the University area to tutor junior high school students confined to kidney machines.

Do you live in the Garneau area and enjoy working with children? Volunteers are needed throughout the day to supervise school age children.

The Alberta Association for the Dependent Handicapped needs volunteers to work with handicapped individuals.

Free University North needs volunteers for general office duties and research in establishing courses for the fall program.

St. Joseph's Hospital requires volunteers who are interested in working within a hospital setting in areas such as arts & crafts and arranging social functions.

Volunteers are needed throughout the week to work with ex-psychiatric patients.

Probation officers are needed by various social service agencies in Edmonton. Training and orientation is provided for people over 18 years of age.

V. O. N. requires drivers to pick up hot meals at various nursing homes and deliver them to the homes of the disabled in various areas of the city.

Canadian Mental Health Association requires volunteers to participate in its variety of rehabilitation programs. Training and orientation are provided.

Continued on page 15

Child Care-Adoption

South Edmonton Regional Office, Dept. of Health and Social Development
433-4411
West Edmonton Regional Office
484-7742

Community Development

Area 12 Action Group
439-3669 9758-88 Ave.
Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
4661144 6226 Fulton Road
Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Citizenship Development Branch, State Dept.
425-6730 9828-104 Ave.
Edmonton Social Planning Council
424-0331 10006-107 St.
Hardisty Drop-In Centre
469-0423 10535-62 St.
Human Resources Development Authority
429-2602 #206, 10025-108 St.
Indian Affairs Branch (Fed. Govt.)
425-5639 27th Floor, CN Tower
Jasper Place Community Services Centre
4897794 15626-100A Ave.
Metis Association of Alberta
452-9550 #303-10405-100 Ave.
Social Service Dept., City of Edmonton
425-5270 3th Floor, CN Tower
West Ten (West 102)
4826511 12225-105 Ave.

Counselling

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764
Point 3 Project
488-3033 10020-116 St.
Project Recovery
488-1018 10341-121 St.
Alexander Ross Society
434-3802
Debtors Assistance Board
423-7861 102A Ave & 97 St.
(Court House)

Help and stuff

Family Service Association
424-4161
9919 103th Street
Emergency Clinic
482-1581 220 Le Marchand Mansion
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
477-1151 223, 116 Ave. -34 St.
Dept. Community Day Nursery
424-3730 9641-102A Ave.
Downtown Day Care Centre
424-1793 10031-109 St.
Glengarry Day Care Centre
475-2151 13315-89 St.
Jasper Place Day Care
489-2243 15508-104 Ave.
Primrose Place Day Care
466-3903 85 St. -95 Ave.
Student Union & Community Day Care
432-1245 8917-112 St.
West End Day Care
452-4145 9915-148 St.

Family Planning

Edmonton Birth Control & Abortion Referral
9231-87 St.
Planned Parenthood Association
433-8220 Box 4022
University Health Service
439-4991 (U of A)
Birthright
423-2852 10039-113 St.
M. O. V. E. (Assistance to Unwed Mothers)
482-4276 9917-116 St.
Threshold Group Home for Unwed Mothers
488-9193 9918-112 St.

Hostels

Bissel Men's Centre
424-1728 9560-103A Ave.

Edmonton Central Hostel Organization
(E. C. H. O.)
424-4648 10124-99 St.
Single Men's Hostel
423-3402 10014-109A Avenue
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.
Y. M. C. A.
424-8047 10030-102A Ave.
Y. W. C. A.
422-8176 10032-103 St.

Housing

Canative Housing
488-6131 10176-117 St.
Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549
Handicapped Housing Society
433-4937 10015-82 Ave.
Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-op
484-2883 #505, 10883 Sask. Drive

Legal Services

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Legal Aid Society of Alberta
423-3311 10136-100 St.
Native Counselling Services of Alberta
423-2141 #324, 10010-105 St.
Office of the Ombudsman
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Student Legal Services
432-4241 Law Centre, U. of A.

Free Food

Bissel Centre
423-2285 9560-103A Ave.
Canadian Native Friendship Centre
488-4991 10176-117 St.

Family Services Dept., Sally Ann
424-6924 #2, 9656 Jasper Ave.
Marian Center
424-3544 10928-98 St.
Operation Friendship
424-4106 10348-96 St.
Women's Overnight Shelter
424-5768 10218-108 St.

Social Action

Action Group of the Disabled
435-1790 10003-107 St.
Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307
Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
429-1608 10006-107 St.
Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
423-1163 10006-107 St.
Industrial Workers of the World, P. O.
Box 2827, Station A, 439-5879
Humans on Welfare
424-7924 9676 Jasper Ave.
Pensioners Concerned
Box 5882, Station L Edmonton

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
482-2341 11765 Jasper Ave.
Industrial Claims Consultant
454-5969 12215-135 Ave.
Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
423-2251 729 Centennial Building
Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
424-0121 10237-98 St.

Political Groups

Social Credit League of Alberta
9974 Jasper Ave. 424-0558
New Democratic Party
429-0797 10361-97 St.
Communist Party of Canada
422-4797
Room 1, 9542 Jasper (above Jerry's cafe)
Progressive Conservative Association
422-6636 3rd Floor, 9912-105 St.
Liberal Party
422-1971 2nd Floor, 10026-105 St.
Social Revolutionary Anarchist Federation,
P. O. Box 2827, Station A

City council votes 'yes':

Edmonton to get initial rapid transit link

Edmonton could soon become the third city in Canada to have a rapid transit system.

On August 13, City Council made the big decision giving the initial phase the go-ahead, which when it is completed will link the north-east sector of the city to downtown.

This Northeast Line will run underground from 101st Street and Jasper Avenue, and then it will surface to use the CNR right-of-way from about 96th Street to 62nd Street and 128th Avenue.

Bill McLean was the only alderman to vote against the first phase of rapid transit, so it seems that Council has few doubts about the idea. The exact form and design of the system has not yet been decided.

In the fall of 1972, a report on Light Rapid Transit was compiled by a group of Edmontonians in connection with the Department of Extension at the University of Alberta. This report was submitted at public hearings on transportation held in the city last November.

A petition containing 5000 names was presented to the hearings in support of Light Rapid Transit.

The conceivable system for Edmonton drawn up in the report involves six branches, one of which is the Northeast Line which follows essentially the same route as the line recently approved by the utilities and engineering committee.

It recommends a relatively new form of public transit, rather than strictly buses or a full scale underground subway system such as the ones in Toronto and Montreal.

Light Rapid Transit (LRT), as the system is called, has many advantages for a city the size of Edmonton. One of these is that it is not as expensive as a traditional subway system.

If LRT is used in Edmonton, it is not as if we would be experimenting with an untried system, for it has been developed, tried and proven in Germany, Belgium, Holland and Sweden and is now operating in more than 20 cities.

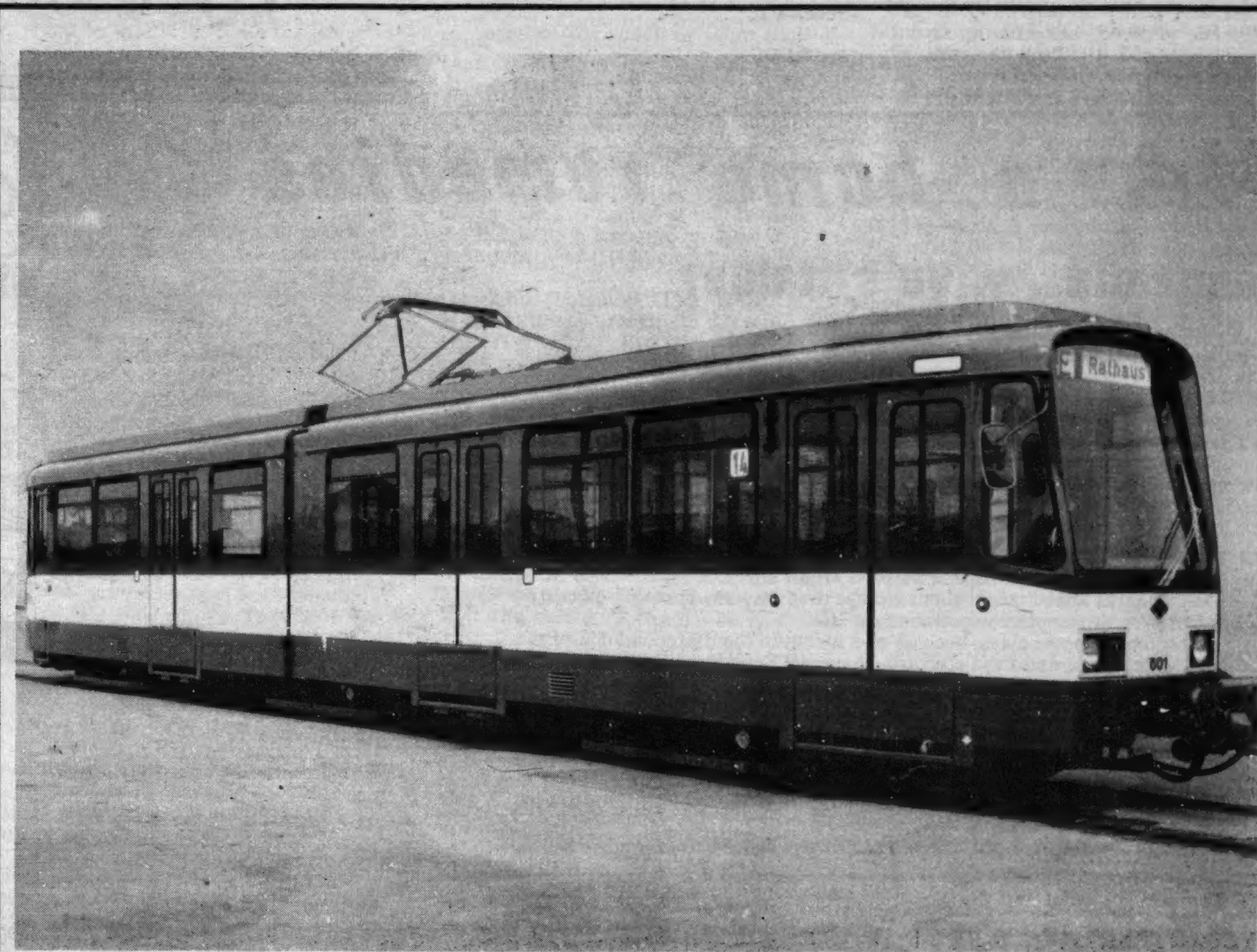
LRT involves the use of light-weight electrically powered rail vehicles, geared to provide rapid rates of acceleration.

The LRT car has evolved from the tramcars of European cities to an entirely new class of vehicle, which is fast, quiet and adaptable to many different situations.

Because the vehicles are light in weight (axle loads are less than one-third the weight of ordinary trains), the cost of track maintenance is relatively low. This light weight also results in lowered noise levels and high braking rates.

An articulated LRT vehicle can carry from 230 to 300 passengers. Articulated cars are divided into sections so that they can negotiate tight curves and still allow passenger flow between sections.

These articulated cars can then be coupled into trains to greatly increase the carrying capacity to cope with



A six-axle articulated LRT vehicle presently being used in Hannover for mixed street/subway service. Articulation enables a single vehicle to be built much long-

er and still negotiate sharp curves. Several other West German cities are using articulated vehicles of this type, and their design is becoming increasingly more efficient.

peak loads during rush hours.

They may be double ended, which means that driver controls exist at both ends of the car, and direction is reversed at the end of the route by the driver walking to the opposite end. This avoids turning loops and also has the advantage of allowing routes to be extended one station at a time.

Because these vehicles can climb steep gradients, it is no problem to climb from a subway to street track-age. In downtown Edmonton where traffic becomes congested, LRT could run underground while away from the city center the cost of tunnelling could be eliminated by having tracks at ground level.

In an LRT system, it is possible for the track surface to be shared directly with pedestrians or motor vehicles, or it can have a segregated right-of-way beside a road or sidewalk. Power-operated steps enable passengers to load

from either a platform or from the street.

It requires a narrow right-of-way (20 feet), has overhead power collection, emits no exhaust pollutants and is quieter than traffic and so it can run unobtrusively through most residential and commercial areas.

An important feature of LRT is the use of bus feeder lines and park and ride facilities for motorists. The entire bus system can be redesigned so that all bus lines need not run towards the downtown area. Buses become more efficient when co-ordinated with LRT, for they can avoid the high density traffic of downtown and concentrate on linking suburban areas with LRT stations.

Because of Edmonton's cold winters, all transfer points and stations could be protected from the elements. Reduced engineering demands of LRT make costs lower; even underground stations are less expensive than conventional rapid transit because of shorter platforms. Underground stations downtown could be joined to the McCauley Plaza and to other buildings to provide an extensive, heated underground shopping area.

One aspect of LRT which makes it particularly suitable to a growing city is that it can be used continually during up-grading. In Belgium it is being used efficiently as a transitional phase in the eventual development of full rapid transit, but coverage can also be increased by adding parallel routes rather than up-grading existing ones.

This all may sound very well, but one of the objections to any form of rapid transit has always been the high cost.

In the report submitted at the public hearings, cost estimates are listed for a proposed system based on "a two car

train (500 passengers) every five minutes on each branch." This fast LRT service coupled with a bus-auto network would only cost \$16.8 million annually in 1982 when annual payments reach their highest, while a freeway plan would require \$74.5 million annually.

LRT also has the advantage of paying, or nearly paying, its operating budget, which is not the case with freeways for they do not have direct user charge.

The cost of the proposed ring road and freeway system for Edmonton must be calculated to include the cost of purchasing large areas of land for the construction of six traffic lanes with a median and numerous interchanges. Any form of rapid transit avoids much of this land-purchasing cost.

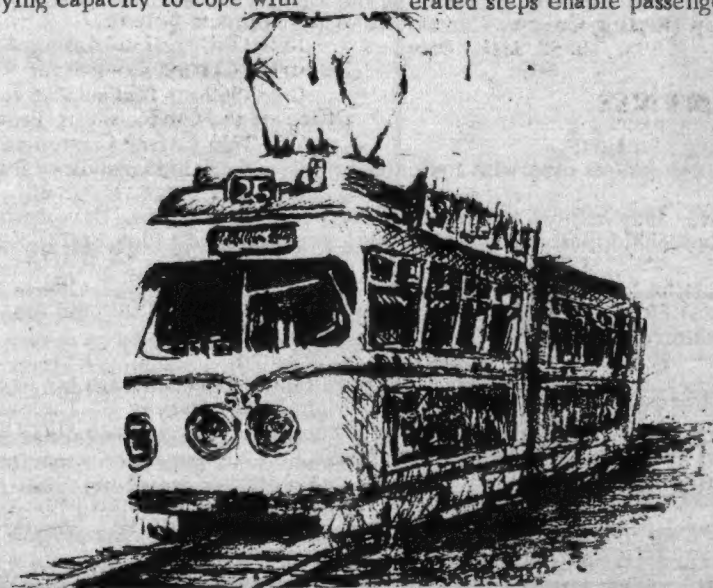
A ring road will not aid traffic problems downtown or rush-hour congestion, because there are not that many cars that will bypass the city.

Freeways do not solve a city's transportation problems and instead cause more problems by increasing traffic, causing noise and pollution, and destroying ravines and park land.

The bureaucratic structure of engineers, planners and council members that control transportation in Edmonton maintain a belief in freeways as the answer to our problems. As long as this belief is there, rapid transit will be said to be too expensive.

The stopping of the Jasper Freeway and the recommendation of the Northeast Line mark the beginning of a change in the opinion of some local authorities.

As long as the private automobile is the main form of urban transportation though, the cost of public transit will be far down on the list of priorities.



Sorry for the delay, folks!

To Our Readers And Subscribers:

POUNDMAKER apologizes for the three week delay in publication between our last issue and this one.

A combination of very slack advertising and trouble with research on needed stories forced what we originally thought would be a two-week delay.

However, last Thursday we found out that our printer was installing a new unit in his press and would be able to print

our paper until this week.

We could have produced an issue for last Monday, but decided instead to hold to our regular printing schedule.

With the return of a stable and hopefully lucrative advertising market in September, we will resume weekly publication with, if possible, an expanded format.

Until then, we thank you for your patience.

Sincerely,
the staff of POUNDMAKER

LETTERS PAGE
Poundmaker
11129 80 ave.

Mom's home remedies (and old wive's tales)

by Doctor Duck

Hello again all you FFFs (Frantic Fitness Fanatics). I have an especially fine column for you this week--I've managed to keep my rather bucolic humour to a minimum.

But please do not let that deter you from searching out and savouring the wisdom (dare I so label it?) that lies within. For now we shall continue with:
ALPHABETICAL AILMENTS AND ANTIDOTES: PART X

COLD SORES

These are sores on the lips or vaginal areas.

Not much is known about them except that they are probably caused by a virus which some people carry around for life.

There is no known cure, but you can speed up the disappearance of the sore by keeping the area of the sore dry. Aqueous Zephrian 1:750 is good for this.

CONGESTION (DUE TO COLDS AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLE)

Prepare a tea made of slippery elm powder. Sprinkle one teaspoon of slippery elm powder (granulated bark will suffice but it is not as good) in 1 cup of boiling water and let simmer for 20 minutes. It is very helpful in relieving congestion.

You can also make a good healing tea from Ephedra (also known as mor-



mon tea or squaw tea). Boil a small handful of the stuff in two cups of water for 20 minutes. Drink it as needed.

To clear congested passages, boil about two cups of water and add either:
--a few drops of eucalyptus oil (obtainable from most drug stores for about 89 cents).

--a few leaves, pods, and a small piece of inner green bark from the eucalyptus tree. A small handful of leaves will do but it won't be as strong. Actually, this cure works a little bit better on the west coast where you can get at eucalyptus trees. Boil the mixture on the stove for about 10 minutes, with the lid on, until the odour is very strong. Remove the pot from the stove and take off the lid. Lean your head over the pot, cover your head and the pot with a towel, and inhale the vapours. Do this until you've used up all the steam, then return the pot to the stove, get it boiling again, and repeat the whole process. Do this two or three times a day, as needed. It is especially good to do before you go to bed, to enable you to breathe while you sleep.

If anybody knows of a common plant or herb found around Edmonton that can be used in place of eucalyptus, write in and let me know and I'll publish it in the next column.

As always, you can chew some garlic for immediate results. Try a little at a time until it clears your passages.

People who are troubled with congestion should be particularly careful not to stay in overheated rooms, to get plenty of fresh air, and to sleep with their windows open or at least with the heat off.

By the way, Robitussin and Actified are two good cough syrups available in drug stores.

And that looks like it for another week. Keep those cards and letters coming in. Although I try to answer every one, the veritable plethora of fan mail that I have been receiving prohibits a personal reply to each and every letter (except for those containing more than passingly interesting personal invitations).

And remember: Ducks are people, too.

More on censorship

Dear POUNDMAKERS:

There are a few facts and observations regarding film censorship in Alberta I'd like to add to John Ray's (?) article in POUNDMAKER/July 12-19, 1973:

1) It should be stressed that every single print of a film to be shown in Alberta has to be submitted to the Alberta Board of Censors, no matter what its subject, quality, popularity, nor how many times other prints of the same film were previously shown in this province.

2) The only exemptions to this regulation are made for films brought in by the NFB, educational and religious institutions, and even these are really exempted only with regard to non-fictional films.

3) A film study group, such as the NATIONAL FILM THEATRE/Edmonton, has never been exempted from censorship and fees, not even when it presented a highly instructive program of 'Fantasy Films & Documentaries', which also offered introductions to the films and follow-up discussions. This NFT program was denied exemption from censorship and fees presumably due to the fact that \$1.00 admission was charged so that the bus bills for the transportation of films between Edmonton and Ottawa could be paid. As a result, the 6-part series cost \$68 for transportation plus \$32 censorship fees!

4) Even more ironical is the province's alleged concern for the young. The acting chairman of the Board of Censors himself stated that the films of NFT programs constitute a welcome relief from the many "sick" films that are being submitted by the commercial distributors. Consequently, one should think that the National Film Theatre and similar film study groups would be encouraged and financially supported by those government officials and agencies that are supposedly concerned about young people's exposure to the rapidly increasing number of "sick"

commercial films. However, their rules and regulations produce quite the opposite effect: the NFT, like numerous ethnic film groups, might soon have to cease operations because the Alberta Board of Censors drains NFT financially and its volunteer organizers physically through the extremely time-consuming bureaucracy of the Amusements Branch.

5) A change from "censorship" to "classification" as recommended by the legislative committee on censorship would hardly make a difference; the censorship office already functions primarily as a classifying body, as really very few films are cut or banned in Alberta. However, if certain of the committee's recommendations are instituted (e.g. adding two members to the present board of three, and requiring all films to be submitted at least 5-10 days prior to their exhibition) then all alternatives to commercial cinema in Alberta will soon be forced out of existence.

Ursula O. Ulrich
72 Avenue

Glad to be of assistance

Dear Editor:

We at the Volunteer Action Centre wish to express our appreciation for your paper's co-operation in recruiting volunteers on behalf of our agency.

Response to our requests from your readers has been good and we anticipate continued success in the future.

Thank-you for allowing us to participate in the community service portion of your paper and for your anticipated co-operation in the future.

Sincerely,
Robert Marko,
Manager

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POUNDMAKER's advertising rates are: full page: \$180.00; half page: \$90.00; quarter page: \$45.00; column inch: \$3.00; agate-line: 21.42¢. Special discounts given for cash and long-term contracts (over four issues).

PC's offer east slopes to Japanese

The Alberta government has invited Japanese businessmen to buy property in the eastern slopes region without waiting for a committee report on land use in that area.

The eastern slopes contain all the mountain and foothill regions of Alberta.

In late July the Japanese inspected a defunct 3300 acre ski development located in the Kananaskis valley.

The development, once owned by Snow Ridge Company, has a long history of bungling by government and private enterprise:

1966 - asks permission

- 1966; Arnold Choquette, a Calgary businessman apparently representing some other entrepreneurs, approaches the provincial Department of Lands and Forests for permission to build a lodge, ski lifts and roads near the Kananaskis River.

- December 1966; permission is granted to Choquette to survey the land.

1967 - granted

- May 1967; the Social Credit government issues a letter of authority to Snow Ridge Company (whose shareholders are three Calgary businessmen) to build a lodge, a cafeteria,

parking lots, and ski lifts.

1968 - leases

- March 1968; the provincial government issues leases to Snow Ridge.

- April 1968; Snow Ridge requests permission to subdivide and sell the leased land. The provincial government would have no say in determining the type of development on the property. The provincial government refuses.

1969 - advertising

- Winter 1969-70; Snow Ridge advertises \$1,000 "life-memberships" in the company. Members would be given first call on proposed subdivided land.

- Provincial government warns Snow Ridge to cease advertising but Snow Ridge continues and sells between 25 and 50 "life memberships".

- Government does not prosecute.

- Mid 1969; Majority interest in Snow Ridge is bought by Fort Gary Trust of Winnipeg. A majority shareholder in Fort Gary Trust is one of the three Calgary businessmen that started Snow Ridge.

- Snow Ridge's financial woes are serious as it has accumulated a debt close to \$2 million.

1970 Yanks in

- 1970; Controlling interest in Snow Ridge is acquired by Greyhound Leasing and Financial Ltd., an American corporation.

- Greyhound finances the mortgage on Snow Ridge through the Industrial Development Bank, a Canadian Crown corporation.

- October 1970; Snow Ridge declares that it is unable to pay its debt. At this point it owes the provincial government \$22,000 in rent and taxes.

- John Thompson, vice-president of Snow Ridge, convinces the provincial government to withhold any court action for 5 months regarding the company's failure to pay its rent and taxes.

1971 - stalling

- August 1971; the provincial Department of Lands and Forests drafts a letter asking Snow Ridge to show cause why their license and lease should not be cancelled. Due to the occurrence of a provincial election that month the Social Credit deputy minister asks that the letter not be sent.

1972 - new proposal

- Early 1972; Snow Ridge approaches the newly elected Conservative government for permission to conduct a feasibility study for a year round resort.

- Provincial government agrees.

- August 1972; Allan Warrack,

Minister of Lands and Forests is approached by his friend Mr. W. B. Kelly, secretary-treasurer of the Law Society of Alberta. Mr. Kelly wants the provincial government to sell him land that is adjacent to Snow Ridge. Kelly proposes that he would use the profit gained from subdividing the land to take Snow Ridge off the hands of the government. He would then build golf courses, tennis courts and lodges. Helping Kelly in his bid was Arnold Choquette - the gentleman involved with Snow Ridge in 1966.

- The provincial government tells Kelly that he will have to wait until the hearings of the Environment Conservation Authority are over.

1973 -- Japs in

- July 1973; Japanese businessmen are invited to inspect the Snow Ridge territory before the Environment Conservation Authority's recommendations are submitted to the government.

Warner Wenzel, an official in the Department of Industry and Commerce admitted to POUNDMAKER that Japanese businessmen have been scouting the eastern slopes for possible ski developments for quite some time.

"They have been coming during the winter and in fact we have them here almost every week," he said.

A reader's viewpoint:

Alderman Fallow and conflicting interests

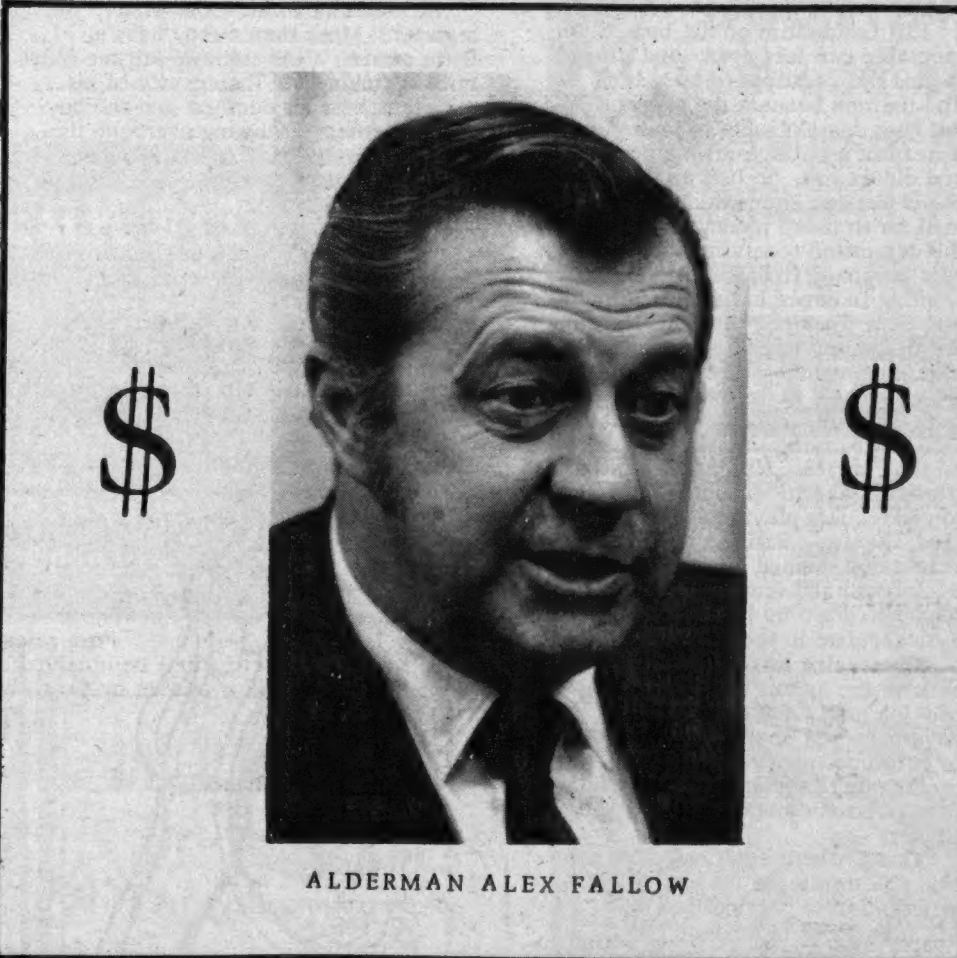
Alderman Alex Fallow of Edmonton's City Council has shown his degree of devotion to public service. He recently refused to abide by a city by-law requiring all councillors to reveal their direct interest in land holdings in and near Edmonton. Ironically it was the same Mr. Fallow who told a Journal reporter during the 1971 election that his reason for running for office was to repay his beloved city for its kindness to him.

Mr. Fallow, a contractor, rugged individualist, and a no-holds-barred politician, is not a man to mince words. He dismissed the ruling that he reveal his land holdings by declaring that he refused to act like a man running naked down the street shouting "here I am, that's all I got." The press reports that he based his refusal on grounds that he is a businessman as well as an alderman. The perplexed citizens of Edmonton should be forgiven if they wonder just what weight Mr. Fallow places on his role as an alderman. He has clearly demonstrated that his position as a businessman is of exceptional importance to him.

A featherweight?

It would be interesting to know how Mr. Fallow has voted on various issues before city council. Unfortunately, Edmonton's only daily newspaper is either unconcerned about Fallow's behaviour or its staff is not ambitious enough to examine the minutes of city council to see how he voted and to indicate whether his voting record favoured business interests or the public interest. It would be interesting to know, for example, who on council moves the adoption of the most zoning and rezoning motions.

In the absence of this information, some facts are at hand: Mr. Fallow is the President of Frohisher Developments and the secretary-treasurer of Solar Construction. At a meeting of the Federation of Mayors and Municipalities in June, Fallow opposed a motion by Mayor and McLean calling on Ottawa to in-



ALDERMAN ALEX FALLOW

clude mandatory installation of sprinkling systems in high rise apartments in its National Building Code. In February, the Save Our Parks Association of this city asked council to force Mr. Fallow to resign as Chairman of the City Utilities Committee--they had "serious doubts about his impartiality."

In his analysis of the 1971 civic election, Larry Elliot, the Journal's City Hall reporter, labelled Fallow a "fea-

therweight". Despite this rating, Fallow made third place in the Ward II results--enough to win. He explained away his very expensive campaign with the comment, "the name of the game, I guess, is to get elected." More recently, he joined a majority of aldermen in rejecting a motion that would require candidates to disclose the names of persons who contributed over \$100 to their respective campaigns. The Journal reported his Nixonian rationale

for this stand: "Alderman Fallow said a candidate normally doesn't know where his funds are coming from, as he has a finance manager." Haven't we heard this somewhere before? To complete this illustration of his "business" mentality he is quoted as saying that City Council should operate "as a board of directors".

Spending enough

Lest anyone ask how such a man ever got elected, it should be pointed out that "lightweight" is a relative term--after all, Dave Ward is also a member of Council. Besides, the city electoral system virtually guarantees the election of less than ideal politicians. Facing an election in which the voters were confronted by a ballot containing 114 names, almost anyone could get elected by spending enough on advertising. Fallow proved this. He was not well known--his claim to fame being the fact that he had coached minor hockey, baseball, and swimming--but he spent a lot on the campaign and it paid off.

Although the Edmonton Journal scores Fallow on his defiance of the disclosure rule, the paper has done absolutely no investigative reporting on the issue. The editors are content with arm chair moralizing with no attempt to dig up the facts in the case. The Journal's staff appears to be informed by a completely status quo perspective. Their reporters know that obsequiousness and conventional behaviour is rewarded. One of them recently landed a job as Mr. Getty's man in Ottawa. In a city that has no opposition in Council and virtually no opposition in the Legislature, a newspaper--especially a monopoly paper, has a duty to do more than merely provide a channel for establishment press releases. We wonder, for example, if the Journal reporters and editors know that their own library staff is placing articles on Mr. Fallow's commercial holdings in the "conflict of interest" file,

Sore feet, sore throat

Pete Jamison, Towncrier. He's proud of the title. More than proud. It's the substance that holds him together. His name just isn't complete without the "Towncrier", or on more formal occasion, introductions, leave-takings and the such like, "North America's only Towncrier", and a stiff half-bow.

Pete Jamison. He's part of the nostalgia of childhood, part of the mud-dle of the first bus-ride downtown, all by myself and graduating from FAT grade one pencils to a slimmer, more sophisticated model.

There was the same sort of anticipation before the fact. I knew grade two used different pencils; my brother, older and more worldly, had seen the town-crier and had told me all about him (he had also been riding the bus by himself for years). And the same sort of satisfaction at my first encounter, when I too, saw this most peculiar man, walking stiffly, almost as if he had been starched, with an enormous belly, and shouting through a megaphone.

The memory is so clear: the black running shoes, conspicuous appendages under the too short pants; the white wooly beard and the purple hat perched uneasily on the equally white and fuzzy head.

I stared at him; with that blatant curiosity of children, eyes wide and mouth open. Pete Jamison gravely acknowledged my existence with a crisp salute and only a hint of twinkle, and continued down the street with if possible, a stiffer back and a brisker step, pleased at being the centre of attention of even one small girl.

400 hats

Pete Jamison tickles a fancy of mine for gentle eccentrics. He's a fellow collector of hats; all kinds and shapes--four hundred or so all told he estimates. A hat for every occasion. A suitable topper for every job or show. Perhaps five or six hats are kept at home: a bright yellow felt hat to wear when announcing the wrestling matches; a new Klondike-bowler, a cheap hat but still black and crisp with newness; the purple hat folded carefully in a drawer. He shows me the handsome silk lining and elusively hints of far-off times and places in the hat's history--in Pete's imagination if not in reality. And finally two or three battered and dusty fedoras, tossed carelessly in a corner and passed over in the explanations. The rest, tams, engineer's caps, and one sombrero--are stored with Mrs. Potter of Shirley Potter's costumers.

Legend has it that young Peter Jamison, "born May 4, 1903" learned to walk with straight back and leg by watching the soldiering in Barrick Square, Dundee, Scotland, before he was whisked off to Montreal at five years of age. One old crosby, likely repeating a bit of gossip, said that the Canadian Army refused Pete the opportunity to do some professional marching, and soldiering. It's probably hearsay, but one thing is sure, Pete Jamison marches better than any soldier the army molded.

Born 1908. He's sixty-five now and walking is still a game. Shoulders back, step out. One-two. One-two. Here comes a corner. One-two, turn--and he wheels around a square 90° angle on one leg.

"Peter" his friends say, "you must be crazy to walk that way. Crazy or you have a board in your back." "Walk all stooped over! Drag my feet along the ground!" Pete confides to me "that's no way to walk. Walk like a soldier." So he laughs or ignores the jibes and continues marching.

"Pete, you're getting old." I asked "What happens if you hurt yourself... if you can no longer get about." But he denies any such possibility.

"I can always walk. I've broken my hip two and half years ago... stayed in the hospital for 31 days... the nurses were very nice to me... broke my kneecap... It's okay now except it swells up when the weather changes... I've got a cane... used to have two except one was stolen... I can always walk."

Hat-collector. Old Soldier. These are his brightly painted roles. But where is the man under the 400 hats?

I don't know. I talked to him once for a few hours. And there were two or more haphazard encounters in the streets, trying to arrange for those few hours. All that remains with me are fragmented images--gestures, half-sentences:

Half an ear

Pete Jamison is sitting poised on the edge of his bed in a small, dark, and slightly mildewy room. He can not be still but rubs his nose vigorously (once a minute) and peers through the front window facing onto a downtown street in case anyone might be walking by, commenting on all that do. "He's carrying a heavy load" to a knap-sacked passerby and, "There's a pretty lady," to Klondike ruffles and feathers.

There is a whole ritual as to the door. Carefully opened until it hovers at an exact half-way point and the invariable witticism "I have it trained." And then closed again within ten minutes, the purpose for either opening or closing remaining indeterminable.

He gives half an ear and mind to my questions and the other half to the radio, now quietly murmuring but at any moment to be turned up to catch the news or the latest weather report (laboriously recorded on a piece of paper... 58°, 59°) and for minute by minute reports of Klondike Days events, and "What's happening at the Ex".

I sit beside him on the bed--a respectable two feet apart--and struggle to find the questions to open him, to find the man beneath the town-crier. But Pete doesn't seem to understand. Instead of a collage of memories and old dreams, he lists an itinerary of his working life: working in a saw-mill for so much money... during the depression receiving \$5 a month as a farmhand in Saskatchewan... working in dance halls in the Empress and Gem Theatres... Theatre! A down-and-out actor? No... as an usher and a ticket-taker.

It was as a ticket-taker and a door-man that Pete Jamison was initiated into town-crying in 1935. A grey year on the Prairies. Naughty Marietta starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy, was playing at the Dreamland Theatre. Business was near dead. Pete's boss decked him out in a sandwich board and sent him out on the streets to drum up business. Without a megaphone in those days.

Towncrying was an accidental twist in the up and down life of an odd-job man. For most it would have been just another way to work, to get some money for awhile before moving on to something else. But Pete Jamison embraced the new role wholly.

This is where he differs from the skid row transients: only a few entries differentiate a bare outline of his life from those of a dozen others, but Pete Jamison does everything with so much more.

Basic day to day life is changed from mundane shoulder-stooped-over sameness into a game bigger than life: walking like a soldier, a hundred crazy hats, and a managerie of odd jobs under the general classification of town-crier.

While most other men define themselves as part of a group, molding their mannerisms, their dress, their speech, their values and their buttocks according

to the dictates of the group, Pete Jamison gains a sense of self by standing out from the crowd and exposing himself.

Town-crying gives him a feeling of importance. He is well known among Edmontonians--a veritable institution. His fame has spread beyond the city. People from the USA have heard of him, he told me. It all started when the "Star Weekly" did a feature article on him--two pages with photos in 1957. He no longer has a copy, but he is going to buy ten copies of a recent "Journal" in which Barry Westgate mentioned that Pete Jamison walked in the Klondike Days Parade.

There are such contradictions inside him--a queer combination of self-importance, grandiose gestures and ten copies of a one-sentence, off-hand remark of a verbose columnist.

Cornering Pete Jamison into an interview was an elaborate shuffle of unexpected encounters on the street, messages sent through Mike's Ticket Office, and a ritual killing in the alley. "You don't feel the need to answer letters?" I queried. The answer was that no one had verified Poundmaker's status, and Pete did not know what he was getting himself into.

I mailed a rather hefty bundle of back issues to him to prove that we were not some obscure, filthy, dope-fiend rag. Pete was still sceptical, but he finally agreed to an interview saying that he would answer any questions.

Escaping

Hold on, the snakes and ladders game continues. When I went for the interview I found Pete nonchalantly leaving the hotel as I stormed up on my bicycle. "Where are you going?" I asked.

"I waited all morning for you," he glared.

"I'm only ten minutes late," I replied, and we went inside to talk.

The end.

Or the beginning.

He's in awe of me--the writer, the reporter. More than awed, he's a little afraid. Fear and awe are the only threads linking the incongruity of his reluctant, nervous edginess and the boyish excitement--showing everyone the letter that asked if he, Pete Jamison, would grant an interview.



He cleaned his room in anticipation of my coming. He told an acquaintance not to visit the next day because (he said to me) a "charming young lady" was coming to see him. But on that next day I caught him escaping the impending interview. Escaping. He was carrying his megaphone. Ten minutes late was late enough for an excuse not to be there.

Pete Jamison. Silly goose. Silly self-important frightened goose.

He masks his embarrassment under an exaggerated knightly chivalry. Pete's mother taught her son to be polite, but he is more than a gentleman. Manners are a game. He says good-bye with a crisp salute. He gives me a football schedule and asks what my lover thinks of my freckles. The words are by no means original but the queer solemn manner is all his own.

Town criers submit themselves to a rigorous schedule. The day begins at 1:00 or 2:00 AM in the dark of mourning when in winter Pete does the sidewalks with brooms and shovels for \$10 to \$15 per month.

Brooms and shovels are kept in his room. One broom is worn and needs to be replaced, but Pete shrugs his shoulders.

Sweeping is finished. It's five o'clock in the not so dark morning and the early morning announcers from CJCA greet Pete with a yawn. The town crier shares a couple of cups of morning coffee before returning the brooms to his room.

Town crying work for the day--football schedules and announcements of wrestling matches and other activities--is picked up from Mrs. Harvey at Mike's Ticket Office.

The municipal courts see a fair bit of Mr. Jamison, for just over an hour of his time daily is spent listening to the hubbub of judges, lawyers, and the accused. "It's educational", says Pete.

By noon he is in the Ambassador drinking beer. Talking to acquaintances and drinking beer. Some sceptics are not sure if the town crier does anything else but drink beer, but I am reassured in firm tones that he does not drink to excess.

The afternoon finds Pete odd-jobbing and town crying downtown. "Flat head and flat feet," he says. "I enjoy what I do."

I've not heard it myself but apparently Edmonton's town crier hosts a one-minute "events-around-town" talk show on CJCA. Pete bellows out a mad rush of words telling everyone what is going on that day. He told me a story of how CJCA tried to oust him for one of those \$65 per minute commercials, but there was such a public outcry (letters and phone calls all asking if the town crier was sick or had he died) that the radio station put him back on the air.

One-two. Back straight. One-two. "Wrestling match tonight. Fleet-foot Johnson meets... at the Northlands Track... Edmonton-Winnipeg in Edmonton... at the Kinsmen Field House" The town-crier has memorized it all and hollers through his megaphone. One-two. Hustle, bustle, time for coffee time for beer, one-two, don't stop to think, one-two.

I enjoy what I do

Sundays are grey days. Lonely days. All days are lonely to some extent, but on Sundays Pete sits in his room and his loneliness passes close. On Sundays Pete Jamison watches the people and cars go by his window. On Sunday Pete Jamison listens to the radio--listens to the same news broadcast over and over. On Sundays Pete Jamison is left with himself.

Pete is silent for a moment after this confession and then he shrugs off the dismal grey feelings. Tomorrow is Monday and the week begins again. I like what I do," he says, "I like what I do".

continued on page 14

CKUA

high lights

HOST

FRIDAY (August 17)

11:30 A.M.	PANORAMA OF THE LIVELY ARTS:	News of cultural events from around the world.	
6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by pianist Joachim Segger - recorded in concert in Cq Hall, U of A.	Don McLean
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Andy Smith
12:05 A.M.	STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Music from the classics until sign-off at 2:00 a.m.	Sev Sabourin

SATURDAY (August 18)

9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A discussion of the great changes which have taken place in the educational system of China.	
9:30 A.M.	NEW WORLDS OF SOUND:	John Cage and his influence on European music.	
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Brahms: Liebeslieder Walzer; Copland: Children's Suite from "The Red Pony"; Purcell: The Fairy Queen Suite No. 1.	Don McLean
9:00 P.M.	H.P. SAUCE:	Conversation with Mike Leadbitter and music by "Blues Unlimited".	Holger Petersen
10:35 P.M.	BEAT THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT:	Assorted rock 'til 2:00 a.m.	Bryan Fustubian

SUNDAY (August 19)

11:15 A.M.	THE OLD DISC JOCKEY:	Music from the big-band era.	Neil Freeman.
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	A discussion of the relationship between politicians and the public.	
1:00 P.M.	SUMMER THEATRE:	Shaw's Major Barbara with Maggie Smith and Robert Morley.	Jay Smith
7:10 P.M.	SPEAKER OF THE WEEK:	Prominent speakers taped in Edmonton.	
9:00 P.M.	GOONS AND BUFFOONS:	Humor off-the-record and occasionally the insanities of the original Goons.	Andy Smith

MONDAY (August 20)

11:30 A.M.	DIALOGUE:	Conversation with Dr. Tony Blunden, past president of the Alberta Chapter, College of Family Physicians.	Drake McHugh
2:30 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, views and commentary.	Carl Moach
6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Verdi: Otello, highlights.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNESCO RADIO:	A series of inquiries into the nature of education in industry.	
8:00 P.M.	ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	Music and enlightening commentary. Tonight music to effect instantaneous visions.	Karl Haas
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	Highlighting music from Handel's Dixit Dominus.	DeKoven

TUESDAY (August 21)

6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Kodaly: Hary Janos Suite; Mozart: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik; Satie: Gymnopedies #1 and #2; Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	PACIFICA:	Programs from Pacifica Radio. Tonight "Underground: The Life of a Political Fugitive".	
9:00 P.M.	STUDS TERKEL SHOW:	Sharon Curtin, author of "Nobody Ever Died of Old Age", a book in praise of old people and in outrage at their loneliness.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACHE SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring Woody Shaw.	Marc Vasey.

WEDNESDAY (August 22)

6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Beethoven: Quartet No. 13 in B flat; Debussy: Sonata for flute and harp.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	SCOPE:	From United Nations radio - a look at population and family planning.	
8:00 P.M.	BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Mozart: Symphony No. 40; Wagner: Prelude & Liebestod from "Tristan"; Berlioz: Three orchestral excerpts from "Romeo et Juliette".	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACHE SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring P.J. Perry.	Marc Vasey.

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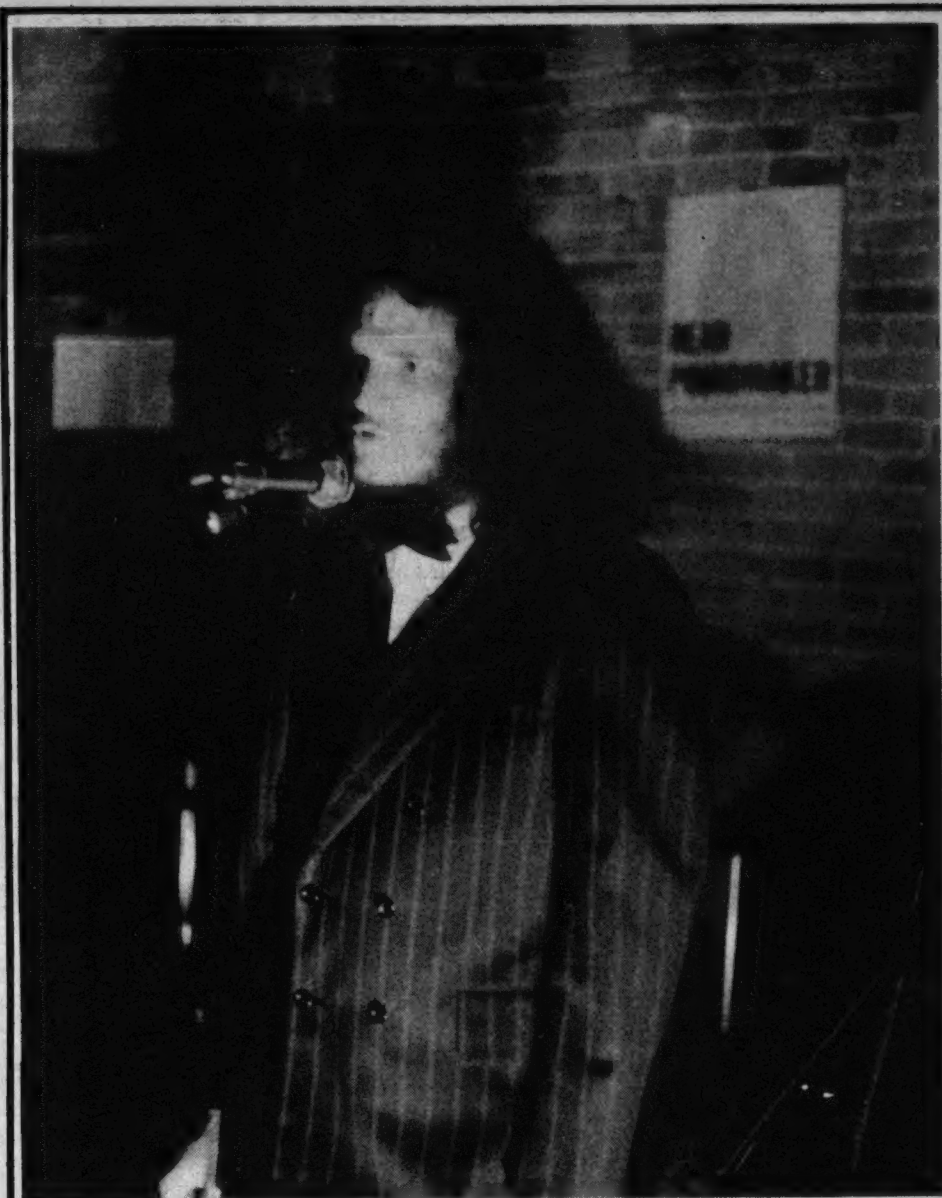
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Edmonton, Alberta



POUNDMAKER EDITOR ROSS HARVEY (alias Snazzy Pete) addresses the adoring throng at the gala POUNDMAKER Benefit Ball held last Friday night at the new Hovel. Over 450 fanatical anarchists packed the Hovel, all the while blissing out on the music of Hot Cottage and Spiney Norman's Whoopee Band (Mark II). Gross receipts of over \$12,000 enriched POUNDMAKER's coffers, after expenses, to the tune of \$700. Thanks to all who attended.

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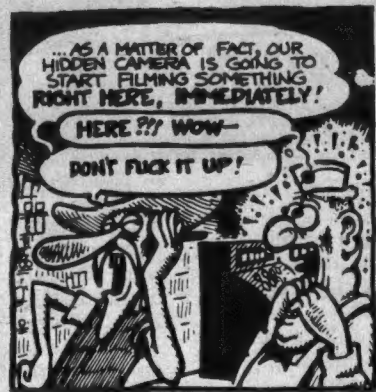


OUR STORY BEGINS IN THE LUSH DICKS OF THE FAMOUS HIRSUITE TRIO...



WE HAVE PLENTY OF GRASS, AND AS WE ALL KNOW, DOPE WILL GET YOU THROUGH TIMES OF NO MONEY BETTER THAN MONEY WILL GET YOU THROUGH TIMES OF NO DOPE!





Poundmaker

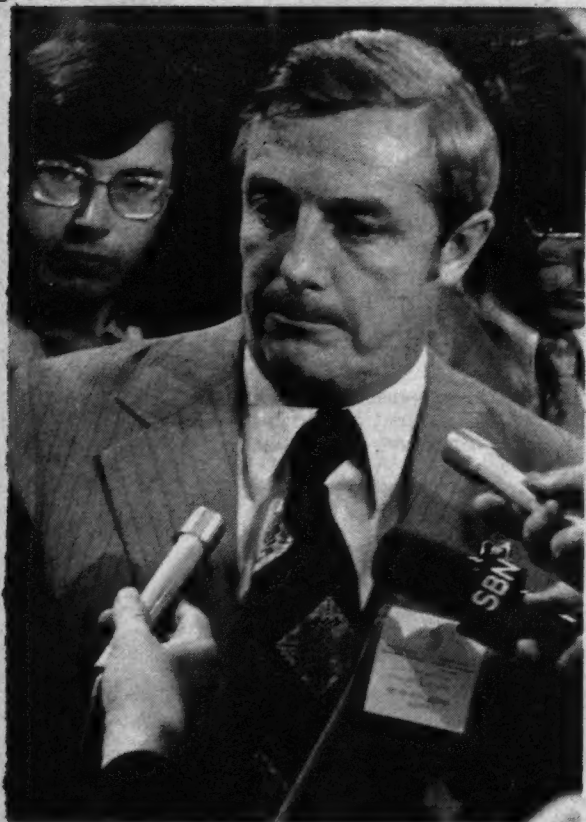
Nostalgia funnies

Western Economic Opportunities Conference:



-- photos compliments of the Gauntlet, Calgary

Talk ain't so cheap no more, podners



PREMIER LOUGHEED OF ALBERTA

"Here a vote, there a vote, everywhere a vote, vote, vote," chanted Premier Dave Barrett of B.C. on the second day of the Western Economic Opportunities Conference in Calgary July 23 - 26.

Billed as a historic meeting of East and West in an attempt to solve in one fell swoop the demoralizing (and vote losing) problem of the alienation of the West, the conference fell far short of its publicized objectives. Indeed, Prime Minister Trudeau's rejuvenated "new national policy" had little more than the makings of a pre-election gambol down the garden path.

The list of offerings by the federal government at the conference is almost impressive -- until it is realized that many of them were not in response to the areas pinpointed by the four western premiers. In fact, at times it seemed that the provinces and the federal government were engaged in mutually exclusive conversations, pantomiming what they presumed to be serious discussion.

The crux of the conference was one word -- policy. The western premiers wanted to see a change in policy, in a very concrete sense. The federal government did not, or at least only in an abstract and ideological sense.

Before the conference even started Premier Lougheed was noting that, "When we got down to common position papers we recognized that what we were talking about is a change in federal policies that would have long-term implications as distinguished from asking for specific things in terms of program dollars now."

"It's the policy we want changed, it isn't the dollar bills in terms of their commitment to build this or do that," he added.

It was one thing to wax liberal about wanting policy and not dollars, but during the conference it became evident that unless a dollar commitment was attached to a proposed change in attitude of the federal government, the western premiers concluded it was not sincere.

Needless to say, however, none of the premiers was heard refusing any of that specific dollar commitment handed out so freely to the one Conservative and three NDP provincial leaders by the Liberal leader whose foothold in the West had decreased to 7 out of 68 from 25 western seats last election.

From the opening moments of the conference there was reason to question the sincerity of the participants, as the federal government and the premiers wrangled over who should open the discussions. The premiers felt that it was the mountain coming to Mohammed and that they should begin and the federal government respond.

Prime Minister Trudeau, a stickler for tradition, reminded them that it was always done his way and felt that was good enough this time too. Eventually a compromise was reached to alternate leading off on each major topic.

The western premiers had agreed beforehand to band together for the policy proposals, hoping to find strength in numbers where it was lacking in expertise. Each province prepared and presented the west's views and demands on the four major topics -- transportation, economic and industrial development, capital financing, and agriculture.

As noted often enough at the conference, it was very much a farce for economically-beleaguered Saskatchewan and Manitoba to be going to bat for the much better off Alberta and British Columbia. Premier Barrett acknowledged this fact by staying out of the freight rate discussion entirely -- his province with its own rail system and recently acquired spoils from the federal government had little need to beg for concessions.

The federal government had come ostensibly to find out just what the problems plaguing the west were, and what to do about it. It spent thousands of man-hours and dollars and even opened the meetings to the public to show how sincere it was.

It forgot only one thing -- to really listen, to consider the validity of the western complaints

and proposals. As the discussions continued it became more and more evident that the Liberals were listening with only half an ear, characterized by the totally uninvolved and bored expression of Mr. Trudeau.

The transportation clashes were the best examples of the fed's evasive strategies. After detailing the numerous ways in which the existing National Transportation Act had worked against the West, the premiers pressed their claim for regional economic development to be written into the Act as one of its objectives.

But Transport Minister Jean Marchand and the federal government could not understand why, so it was explained again, and again. As far as the federal government was concerned regional economic development was already implied in the Act (which should supposedly be neutral and not political, according to the federal government) and could be implemented without re-writing it. It mattered little that the Act has already had five years to prove itself and has not according to the West.

Even if the federal government did happen to be paying attention it still was not prepared to give much more than an inch. When cornered by the West on something for which there was no logical reason why it should not be approved, it easily blocked it with one of several pat excuses.

The best one went something like: how can we change legislation so that it privileges the West?, followed closely by: what about the Maritime region? A few of the digs were for Manitoba Premier Ed Schreyer personally, referring to his career in federal politics and wondering why he hadn't noticed these problems then.

One such tactic almost proved to be the undoing of Mr. Marchand at one point in the discussion of disclosure of rail costs. He argued that to demand cost disclosure from one public company would necessitate demanding it from all, and questioned whether the West really wanted such a thing (using oil companies as an example).

The western premiers of course immediately chorused that this was exactly what they wanted, and Mr. Marchand was forced to change his line then to saying it would be unfair to the companies involved.

There was no real need to worry, though -- the west later very eagerly traded-off full public disclosure for an exchange of confidential information with the federal government (who promised to get it from the Canadian Transport Commission, who would get it from the companies if they would give it to them and if they had it).

One of the biggest stumbling blocks for the premiers was to know what level of discussion the federal government was prepared to work on. In a well-publicized hassle, Premier Lougheed and Prime Minister Trudeau picked at each other first for not being specific enough, and alternatively for being too specific.

The closing of the conference left no one with a sense of satisfaction, or a feeling that at last the federal government even partly understood the West. The final discussions on agriculture, with their lack of concrete proposals, underlined the impression that east-west relations were still hanging in mid-air, and that there had not been a conscientious effort on both parts to resolve differences.

The western premiers, for all they denied it, were out to get special privileges for the West -- as they rationalized it, to counteract the privileges already accorded central Canada. The mark of a successful provincial government apparently being the number and value of concessions it can wring from the federal government.

And the federal government -- it was on a typical public relations trip, softening up the natives for a few votes and making sure that regional power blocs would not become a popular means of bargaining with the feds.

What they wanted

(and what they got...)

Transportation

- changes in the National Transportation Act, section 3 to be restated to place regional economic development as one of the basic objectives.
- full public cost disclosure of all modes of transportation; also a western transportation evaluation authority in the west, reporting to a western Canadian transportation policy committee.
- pricing for regional development:
 - a. federal government to acquire rail roadbeds and right of ways
 - b. public roadbed
 - c. protection of rate groupings
 - d. protection against rail line abandonment
- development of new facilities and upgrading existing ones:
 - a. Prince Rupert - money for terminals
 - b. Churchill - upgrade for Arctic supply center
 - c. rail cut-off between Ashcroft and Clinton in B. C., to connect B. C. railway with CN and CP, and to upgrade lines
- consideration of Equitable Pricing proposal for a new policy regarding freight rates.

They received

- Federal-Provincial Transport Body of transport ministers to examine and make recommendations on freight rate adjustments, highway and air services, port development and research.
- exemption for commercial carriers from paying tolls through national parks
- \$150 million cooperative approach to upgrading and standardizing primary highway network in three prairie provinces to B. C. standards of 110,000 lbs.
- \$12.5 million over six years for improvements to Churchill and studies as to feasibility of re-establishing it as an Arctic re-supply base.
- study of feasibility of branch lines in northern B. C. to tap forest reserves.
- \$325 million cost sharing with B. C. for rail, port and resource development in northwestern B. C., construction of five railway lines and large-scale port development in Prince Rupert.
- \$20 million equal financing for a 40-mile link between the CN and CP Thompson and Fraser Canyon lines near Ashcroft and B. C. railway line at Clinton.
- effort to achieve a rail rate freeze for 18 months, to prevent across the board increases.
- freeze on unprotected branch lines for 18 months.
- review by Canadian Transport Commission of 25 specific freight rate discriminatory instances, and any others brought to its attention.
- a speeded up process for reviewing so it won't take three years as it did for the rapeseed case.
- availability of cost information to provincial governments on confidential bases.
- promises to study the equitable pricing proposal and that of buying roadbeds.

Economic and industrial development

Federal Purchasing Policy:

- basically want a quarter of the federal government's purchasing to match the population.

Industry, Trade and Commerce:

- existing industrial assistance programs to be widened to be more accessible to western Canadians.
- new programs to encourage industrial centers of excellence in regional locations.
- decentralization of decision-making power concerning formulation and implementation of department programs.

Tariffs:

- that the Canadian government pursue a policy of selective tariff revisions designed to favour western Canada.

- until the net transfer of payments from west to east of \$200 million a year is rectified, that the federal government increase its contribution to regional economic development outside Ontario and Quebec.

- also: investigation of anti-dumping procedures, drawback applications, and remission of duties on Canadian equipment for processing or repair abroad.

- (plus implementation of programs regarding fisheries and marine development which have already been planned with B. C., for the most part; and policy supporting northlands development.)

They received

Tariffs:

- Ottawa willing to go to bat on lowering petrochemical tariffs if the West states specific changes it wants.

Purchasing:

- lend support to other department's activities in establishing viable industries, to use purchasing as an adjunct to industrial and regional policies.

- will purchase more from regions that are distant from the national capital, as decentralization occurs.

- will consider initiatives by provinces regarding cooperative purchasing of federal and provincial governments.

- welcomes exchange of information with the provinces regarding purchasing.

Industrial Programs:

- when western businessmen submit more proposals they will receive more assistance (80% of manufacturing and industry is now in Ontario and Quebec so they get most of the funds).

- greater strength and autonomy for regional offices of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

- regional offices now able to make final recommendations on applications for grants up to \$200,000.

- creation of centres of expertise in each of the four provinces.

Resources:

- Non-renewable Resource Evaluation Program

- Alberta Coal Resource Evaluation Program to be funded jointly with Alberta.

- agreement with B. C. on mineral development, with the Department of Regional Expansion; and a similar program with Saskatchewan.

- a three-part plan for iron-ore exploration and evaluation of sources, feasibility of reduction plant in west, and metallurgical research for suitable reduction methods for western grades of ore.

- discussions with Alberta regarding the oil sands.

- Energy Resources Institute at U of Calgary, to which it will contribute \$125,000 annually for five years; jointly sponsored by Canada, Alberta, U of C, and the petroleum and related industries.

Agriculture

Agricultural development:

- federal government to allow provinces to have more input into planning credit programs; that it provide more capital to provinces for credit programs with high risk farmers.

- more applied agricultural research and a more formal role for the provinces in directing such programs.

- assistance in development of prairie agricultural machinery testing institute.

- a Farm Input Prices Review Board.

- greater effort to control spread of disease, insects or pests brought into Canada.

Market development:

- federal government to increase efforts to obtain market information and make it available to the provinces.

- Market Development Corporation activities to coincide more closely with provincial marketing efforts; to handle a wider variety of products.

- national feed grain policy to be introduced to ensure equity for feed grain producers and livestock producers across Canada.

- grain income stabilization program to be introduced.

- national price stabilization program for other agricultural commodities - for protection during depressed markets.

- voluntary federal national livestock insurance program.

- provincial input into GATT (tariff) negotiations, the federal government to avoid trade-off of agricultural interests for non-agricultural interests.

- regulation of importation of food products.

They received

- agreement that federal government believes in a prairie grain stabilization program, but no proposals -- only cited existing programs.

- pledged concern for the future of the family farm, but nothing concrete.

- outlined principles for a new feed grain policy, but no definite plan.

- proposed a grain insurance program.

- creation of a Saskatoon research center.

- made higher advance payments available.

Capital financing and regional financial institutions

Chartered Banks:

- amend the Bank Act to allow provincial governments to own voting equity in chartered banks and exempt them from a limitation of individual shareholders to 10%

Industrial Development Bank:

- provide greater assistance to higher-risk ventures.
- establish new companies based on joint private and public ownership.
- broaden types of services offered to small businesses.

Export Development Corporation:

- review of export credits insurance as to whether it is disadvantageous to the west.

- reduce the \$1 million minimum sale required for export financing since it is restrictive to the typically small western manufacturer.

- extend lines of credit to more foreign governments.

- use export financing programs to encourage industrial expansion of developing regions such as western Canada.

They received

- discussion of the creation of the Industrial Bank and Development Agency, an off-shoot of the Industrial Development Bank.

- a pledge to introduce amendments to the Bank Act next year to permit provincial governments to buy voting shares of banks; initially 25% of bank shares to get it started, then reduce to 10%

Quebec- the struggle for liberation

reviewed by David Nock

Reams and reams of books are now being printed dealing with the various social structures of Canada. It has become very fashionable for sociologists and political scientists to churn out learned tomes which almost exactly replicate American treatment of social problems. (In academic social scientific circles "social problems" are always identified with the victims of exploitation rather than the creators of it). These recent studies in many cases have provided valuable factual data but have lacked a theoretical base so that such data could be made part of a coherent totality. This is the logical outcome of logical positivism.

It is therefore a most happy event now that we are able to signal the release of a book dealing on Quebec from a proper theoretical perspective. The Decolonization of Quebec is a masterful exercise in applying the dialectical techniques of historical materialism to a concrete situation. The authors, Sheila Hodgins Milner and Henry Milner, both have had important roles themselves in the English Canadian Left. They have been associated with the anarcho-syndicalist journal *Our Generation*, perhaps the best Left periodical in Canada. Originally, much of this book was written as a thesis under John Porter for the Institute of Canadian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Surprising to some no doubt, this study on Quebec social and political movements starts with an extensive section on economic imperialism in general, and American imperialism in particular. Because of their basically liberal capitalist ideology, no other Anglophone author on French Canada of whom I am aware has ever made the connection so clearly. Thus explanation of the seemingly incomprehensible phenomena of recent French Canadian history has remained in etherial clouds of mystification.

In this section which basically relies on the writings of André Gunder Frank, Herbert Marcuse, Paul Baran, Paul Sweezy, C. Wright Mills and Gabriel Kolko for its theoretical base, the tentacle-like squeeze of American imperialism on "the free world" is demonstrated. Using data from such an Establishment investigation as the Bi and Bi Commission, it is shown that the exploitation of the Quebec people is due to the liberal corporate capitalist structure. "The appropriation by the few of the economic surplus generated by the many goes on at all levels of the international capitalist system." (p. 76)

This preliminary analysis is of the greatest importance to the Milners' study since it serves as an overall explanation of the revolutionary situation in Quebec-- a situation which has resulted in Marxist trades unions, the proletarianization of teachers instead of their professionalization, the emergence of a separatist party with mass appeal, and also the violent emanations of a would-be National Liberation army. As Marx says, "The times of that superstition which attributed revolutions to the ill-will of a few agitators have long passed away. Everyone knows nowadays that whenever there is a revolutionary



convulsion, there must be some social want in the background, which is prevented by outworn institutions, from satisfying itself... every attempt at forcible repression will only bring it forth stronger and stronger until it bursts its fetters." (Quoted by the Milners, p. 195)

In the second section, the change from the repressive medievalist social thought of the century 1838-1949 to the present movements socialism, separatism, and secularization is described and analyzed. In between those two opposite political philosophies, there arose in the 1940's and 1950's a movement for "rattrapage" (catch-up) -- a movement which took as its model the liberal corporate capitalist world of English Canada and the United States.

This movement of "rattrapage" was an attempt at bourgeois quiet revolutionary change by a new elite of university-trained technocrats who realized that the French Canadian social structure must be "rationalized" to the new demands of capitalist society. Thus, although most members of this elite remained members of the Church, they advocated separation of Church and State, and the adaptation of the educational system to modern capitalism. They wished to replace theology and philosophy by the social and administrative sciences.

Thus many members of this new elite were educated at the Faculty of Social Sciences at Laval University, then regarded as almost heretical because of the mildly progressive opinions its members shared. The founder of the faculty (and its earlier "School"), Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, was relentlessly hounded by Duplessis and the right-wing clergy for such statements as: "only positive acts of reform in the social and economic structure of our society can save us from the dictatorship of the proletariat... The true anti-communists are those who build the new society with justice and love." (quoted on page 156). Be-

cause of the above speech, Lévesque was reprimanded by his rector, and Duplessis made a two million dollar grant to Laval conditional to the priest's removal. Such influential Liberal politicians and academics as Jean Marchand, Maurice Lamontagne and Fernand Ouellet were trained at Laval.

Many members of the new elite were also educated at the larger centres of the capitalist empire, not being content with the inferior replications available in Québec. Thus Pierre Trudeau and Robert Bourassa went for advanced training at Harvard University in Boston.

But as the Milners explain, the "Quiet Revolution" had grave weaknesses in that it represented a bourgeois period of change and did not incorporate a working class perspective. The "Quiet Revolution" remained the work of an elite still wedded to exploitative capitalism:

From our vantage point today we can make out the significant weaknesses at the base of the Quiet Revolution. While it opened the world of ideas to all possibilities, it limited changes in structure to those which meant catching up with the rest of North America. Those spheres of society which had been held back under the older order were permitted to expand and grow... The changes, though fundamental in relation to the old order, did not at any point challenge the underlying economic structure of Québec. And when some intellectuals and writers were no longer content to rail against Ottawa and devise even more complex constitutional schemata, but instead chose to attack the economic system head on; and when these new ideas began to receive attention and consideration among the students and trade unionists-- then the authorities decided that things had simply gone too far. (quoted from pages 192-193)

The struggle that now rages in Québec is one for the total liberation of man. Because of the particularities of Québec,

her people are much further advanced along the road to liberation than is English Canada. And undoubtedly this is particularly due to the recently surpassed medievalism of French Canada, not in spite of it. Several social thinkers have postulated "the advantages of historical backwardness". This concept indicates that a society may leap over several stages of historical evolution if circumstances permit a rapid rather than imperceptible change in the social structure.

What is now needed is the writing of a similar work on Western Canada. Conferences of capitalist or social-democratic leaders such as was seen recently in the confrontations of the Western Premiers with Pierre Trudeau (see pages 10 and 11 -- ed.), will never solve the inherent contradictions now faced in the Prairies and B.C. What we now need is a book on The Decolonization of the West. There are authors available with the theoretical and factual knowledge who could accomplish this task very well if they set to work on it.

Of course, only the people themselves, united in collective action, can actually achieve a process of decolonization.

The author is a graduate student at the University of Alberta, has been a teaching assistant for Marcel Rioux, and has frequently lectured on Québec in Alberta.

The Decolonization of Québec; An Analysis of Left-Wing Nationalism by Sheila Hodgins Milner and Henry Milner
Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1973; ix+pp. 257
\$3.95

Barter Theatre Review:

Playboy of the Western World

This has been a good season for Alberta Barter Theatre. Since the first of June they have produced three very good shows in rapid succession--and two of those were musicals. Their fourth and last production, however, which opened last Friday night, was more than a little different.

The *Playboy of the Western World*, by J. M. Synge, is not a musical. Neither is it a modern domestic comedy. Its characters and the issues with which it deals are a trifle more complex than the broad humour and boy gets-loses-girls themes which have marked the other plays. The story is anything but orthodox.

Into an Irish country pub comes a strange young man who, after having a drink and hedging a bit, tells the story of how he killed his terrible father with a shovel. This immediately makes him a hero in the eyes of the villagers (and the publican's daughter), and the tale of this marvellous man spreads quickly. Then, at the height of his popularity, his father arrives--very much alive.

Obviously the play is meant to be at least slightly disturbing. The fact that the villagers would lionize a bloody patricide, and the very human complexities which are responsible for the stranger and the daughter of the house not coming together, are in themselves thought-provoking. It is much more difficult to bring out the point in a play like this than it is to evoke the misty pools of sentiment which lurk in every human heart. The Barter Theatre production fails to make any point clear.

The company's approach to the play seems to have been "here's a play, let's learn the lines and build the set." The lines are there, yes--and the words tell the story. But the people on stage do not fill up the words with meaning. We hear the *Playboy* speaking the lines which describe how he killed his father but Larry Zacharko's tale-spinning lacked the magic of the storyteller which would enable him to hold a whole village in thrall. Instead of the novice confidence trickster who, although amazed by his new popularity, is quick to take advantage of it, Mr. Zacharko presents us with a mild-mannered, timid, almost cringing little man who is no more capable of winning the village sports than a squashed cucumber.

As the Widow Quin, Jeanne Wnuk suffers from the same deficiency. The words she uses to entice the *Playboy* away from the pub would confuse any man, but the contrast between her ripper charms and experience and the wild youth of Pegeen Mike, the publican's daughter, is no more sharply drawn in this production than that one has tidier hair than the other.

Susan Ferley as the spirited, fire-spitting Pegeen Mike is merely a shrew, and her unfortunate tendency to strike poses does not add to her performance. However, in the last few moments of the play her realisation of what has happened and her sudden grief are very convincing.

As might be expected of such a collection of lacklustre performances, the show is boring. Nothing is timed quite right, and the infectious liveliness of the earlier productions is missing. This is a much more difficult play than the other three and requires more rehearsal time in order to explore its subtleties of character and theme. As it was, only the superficial elements were there. For a company which runs on as tight a schedule as does Barter Theatre, *The Playboy of the Western World* was a bad choice.

But there were a few bright spots. Bob Baker, as a rather fussy Philly Cullen, gave a neat performance that was--in a quiet way--very funny. In this part he does much better than in any other he has had this summer.

The village girls (Lorraine Behnan, Janet Green and an unidentified third party) manage to inject a good deal of life into their scenes, which is a welcome change from the rest of the play.

And the real woodsmoke drifting from the fireplace was most pleasant.

Cindy Zak's set, although strongly reminiscent of a California ranch house, made good use of the space available,

although the costumes were unremarkable.

On the whole, it was a disappointing end to a summer's work. I hope that the cast and the director will use the weeks between performances to do a little developing and polishing.

The Playboy of the Western World runs Thursdays through Sundays until August 19. All performances are at Corbett Hall, on the U of A campus.



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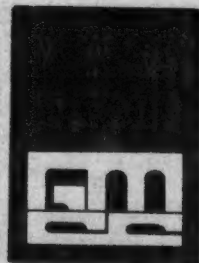
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425-8810

Remember Ted Davy?

He's still trying to get even

The following letter, dated August 13 from Ted Davy to the Lieutenant Governor follows Mr. Davy's filing of a formal complaint on July 31 1973 with the Ombudsman George McClellan against the Workers Compensation Board.

Mr. McClellan replied to Mr. Davy on August 3 stating that he did not intend to reopen Davy's file.

You will recall that Mr. Davy's case was subject of a judicial inquiry last spring following it being brought up in the provincial Legislature.

Aid to Spanish prisoners

Since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, those who fought against what is now the Fascist government have been filling the jails. The sentences imposed on them were heavy. Some were for forty or fifty years, and merely for printing a few 'subversive' leaflets, people were jailed for five years. Those taken were not just Communists of whom the Fascists are sworn enemies. They included anarchists, Maoists, in fact to quote Miguel Garcia, a prominent anarchist, "almost all shades of the political spectrum but one." Even Jehovah's Witnesses were jailed—they were given a three or four year sentence every time they refused to salute the flag.

Inside the jails, the conditions are atrocious. They are overcrowded, full of cockroaches and staffed by guards who think that the best way to deal with a prisoner is to beat him up. The only way a prisoner can get edible food and such amenities as tobacco is to work, and that is a privilege which can be revoked on the slightest provocation.

For many years, few people outside Spain realised what was happening to these prisoners. In the early 1960's, the truth began to be known. And in 1964, with the arrest and conviction of Stuart Christie, a Scot, for being involved in a plot to blow up Franco, Spain and her judicial system came to international attention. Christie was sentenced to 20 years in prison for being in possession of explosives.

While in prison, Christie received parcels of food, clothing and money from all over the world. He shared them

with his fellow prisoners. When he was released after serving three years, he realised the need for these parcels to continue.

Once back in Britain, he organised the Anarchist Black Cross group, which began sending regular parcels to the prisoners. There are also Black Cross groups in Chicago and Seattle, both of which help local political prisoners as well.

There is a small group of people in Edmonton who are trying to start an Anarchist Black Cross group here (there are no others in Canada). In the past, they have written letters to the prisoners, and other letters—written by imaginary tourists asking for the release of this or that political prisoner and saying that if he or she is not released they do not really want to come to Spain—to the Spanish Embassy and the Spanish Tourist Agency. Now they want to start sending regular aid to as many prisoners as possible. Clothing and money are sent to England and from there to the prisoners (or their relatives, who will deliver the parcels) in Spain. It costs \$20 per month to support two prisoners. Postage greatly increases the cost, although that will be reduced once the group here receives the addresses of the two prisoners it is supporting. In time, they hope to have the organisation and the membership to form a united front for helping prisoners across Canada. Meanwhile, the link with Spain is already established and is a good place to start.

Donations (especially of money) are welcome, and the group can be reached by phoning Eugene at 432-7823

Lieutenant Governor in Council,
Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Re: Office of the Ombudsman.

Dear Sirs and Madam:

Pursuant to Section 6(2) of the Ombudsman's Act (Chapter 268, R.S.A. 1970 - Page 4144), I hereby request that you suspend the occupant of the aforesaid office, one George B. McClellan, from office for neglect of duty.

On August 1st, I delivered the enclosed letter of complaint, dated July 31/73, to the Centennial Building offices of McClellan. One week prior to that date, I had spent some 60-70 minutes conversing with T. N. Groenland, the chief investigator. During our discussion, I showed him some material from my Workmen's Compensation Board file including the affidavit related to my unsuccessful application for a Supreme Court injunction against the WCB and its medical director. I stated that I would be filing a formal complaint and Groenland asked me to include copies of letters which had been attached to the said affidavit.

Subsequently, I compiled a set of 173 exhibits, relevant to my WCB case, and typed up an index for them. By the time that I was ready to present the total package to McClellan, Groenland had vanished to vacation land. On my visit of August 1st, after a whispered consultation—the "O" was in—I was referred to one Joseph B. Pennett, an investigator of sorts. He took ten minutes to read the four-page letter of complaint and indicated that he would pass it on to the zero himself. I said that I would make the exhibits available as soon as I received word from McClellan that he intended to investigate my complaint. As the enclosed letter indicates, I was also willing to make a copy of the judicial transcript available, for reference purposes.

As I had been less than impressed by McClellan's performance on the occasion of my original complaint against the WCB, dated October 31/71 I mentioned to Pennett that I would present the exhibits to media personnel if McClellan copped out again. I also pointed out that I had declined my landlord's offer to bet me that the zero would do absolutely nothing in my behalf—on the grounds that I didn't bet against sure things. Being a wary wagerer saved me money—just as it had on the outcome of the judicial inquiry—because McClellan performed

true to form, or colours. His inane response is also enclosed; he was not even interested in seeing the exhibits. Given the fact that he has ducked two other tough WCB cases with which I am familiar, I was not at all surprised by his actions in my situation.

That vaunted piece of recent legislation, The Alberta Bill of Rights contains several points which are relevant to my situation. Section 1(a) notes "the right of the individual to liberty, security of person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law". Similarly, 1(b) mentions "the right of the individual to equality before the law and protection of the law". If Premier Lougheed's pet project is to be worth the paper on which it is enshrined, it is about time that it was backed up with something other than empty rhetoric.

I think that the high point of my 35-day stay at Oliver, which was so thoughtfully arranged by some of you would have been the undeniable privilege of watching the premier and Dr. MacEwan sign Bills 1 and 2 into law. Seeing the concern with individual rights in the province almost made me forget momentarily that I was a guest of the government sponsoring the legislation—a guest on the locked ward of a mental institution, railroaded there with the help of a collection of individuals who could have used a thorough examination themselves. Later on the 19th of February, it made me chuckle briefly when that eminent evader of the issue, Neil Stanley Crawford, suggested that my situation could best be handled by the provincial zero. Mr. Taylor didn't even have to look my way to know how I would react to that suggestion. As it came to pass, James Valentine Hogarth Milvain did a better job of conserving Conservatism than the zero could have accomplished.

From my observations of the government, the bureaucracy, and the judiciary in this province, it's obvious that one can best obtain justice in Alberta by leaving same. It will be my pleasure to do just that, as had been my intention before December 19th, 1972, but I want my compensable injuries adequately treated. It is my belief that the Ombudsman, George B. McClellan, is derelict in his duty in failing to thoroughly investigate my Compensation situation, and, therefore, I am formally asking that he be suspended from office and, following the fall session, removed permanently.

F. J. Edward Davy

Pete Jamison: Towncrier extraordinaire

continued from page 6

Glorious Klondike Days. The Big Sell. Kitsch, hooch and fat gartered ladies. And so much work for town-criers. If he is not involved in the actual events Pete listens to the radio for on the spot reporting from the Raft Race, and from the Ex. Every year he grows a beard—not for the contest, mind you, just in the spirit of the fair.

Did I see him in the parade? No, not even on TV? When the parade was over, Pete took off his shoes, put his feet up and watched himself on the grey screen in the Ambassador lobby.

Come at two, he had told me. The Promenade is at four. When I leave him, he will take his megaphone through the crowd, shouting where to go and what to do. "Just to keep things running" he says, but

he's modest about his contribution. "I'm not the only one. . . other people do a lot too".

Where is the man under the four hundred hats? And Pete Jamison eccentric, town character, town-crier, appears a Pete Jamison, human. It's a man underneath those hats. A good-hearted man—in no way mean-spirited. Simple and without pretensions. "I've got a job," he says, "I ask 'them' to give some work to my friends but they only seem to want Pete Jamison." A man with an instinct for dramatic effect. Life becomes a game. A trifle exaggerated sense of self-importance. Human feelings. Human loneliness and human fear.

Pete Jamison created the role of town-crier and plays it with a flourish. No one else can play the part.



California growers exploit children

The last issue of POUNDMAKER detailed the struggle of migrant farm-workers against the grape growers and the Teamsters Union in the Coachella Valley of California. The scene has now shifted to the larger grape-growing area of Fresno and Delano, where contracts with the United Farm Workers (UFW) recently expired.

The growers have refused to sign new contracts and are trying to smash the UFW with the help of government and Teamster officials.

The current dispute between the growers and the United Farm Worker is not concerned with wages. The growers want to do away with the union hiring hall and union involvement in enforcing contracts. The hiring hall provision eliminates the hated "labour contractor" who provides workers for the growers in exchange for a cut of their pay.

One of the worst tragedies of this struggle is the widespread exploitation and maltreatment of the children of migratory farm workers. Child labour is not something that died out at the turn of the century but is rapidly expanding in the big corporate farms of California.

Migrant workers are often forced to take their children into the fields—the few extra dollars earned are needed for survival. Collusion between the big growers and government officials charged with enforcing labour standards makes this situation possible.

One California grower was quoted as saying "It won't hurt kids to pick a few grapes. It's against the law, I realize, but hell, they been doin' it for years."

And so children, some less than 10 years of age, go into the fields

to work for sub-minimum wages, to be robbed of their childhood, their right to education, and in many cases, their health so that corporate agribusiness can reap bigger profits.

The only hope for the migrant workers to break out of their slavery is to organize in labour unions like the UFW which have enough power to force justice from the growers and government.

In the last month, over 3500 UFW pickets have been arrested for defying court injunctions which they believe to be illegal. But the most effective weapon of the farm workers remains the consumer boycott of grapes.

A statement released by the UFW on July 23 stated "We regard the chain stores which have persisted in carrying non-UFW grapes as responsible for all the brutality that has occurred in California."

Virtually all grapes being sold in Edmonton stores in the next few weeks will originate in California vineyards being picketed by the UFW. These grapes are being picked by scabs—in many cases Mexican nationals who have been allowed into the U.S. illegally for the purpose of breaking the strike.

The grape boycott works. Thanks to last month's boycott against Coachella Valley grapes, the growers were forced to sell at less than cost. But as the boycott develops, one may expect the U.S. Defense Department and other government agencies to step in and buy up huge quantities of grapes as they have done in the past.

The way to help the farm workers is clear-- DON'T BUY GRAPES. And boycott stores which carry them.

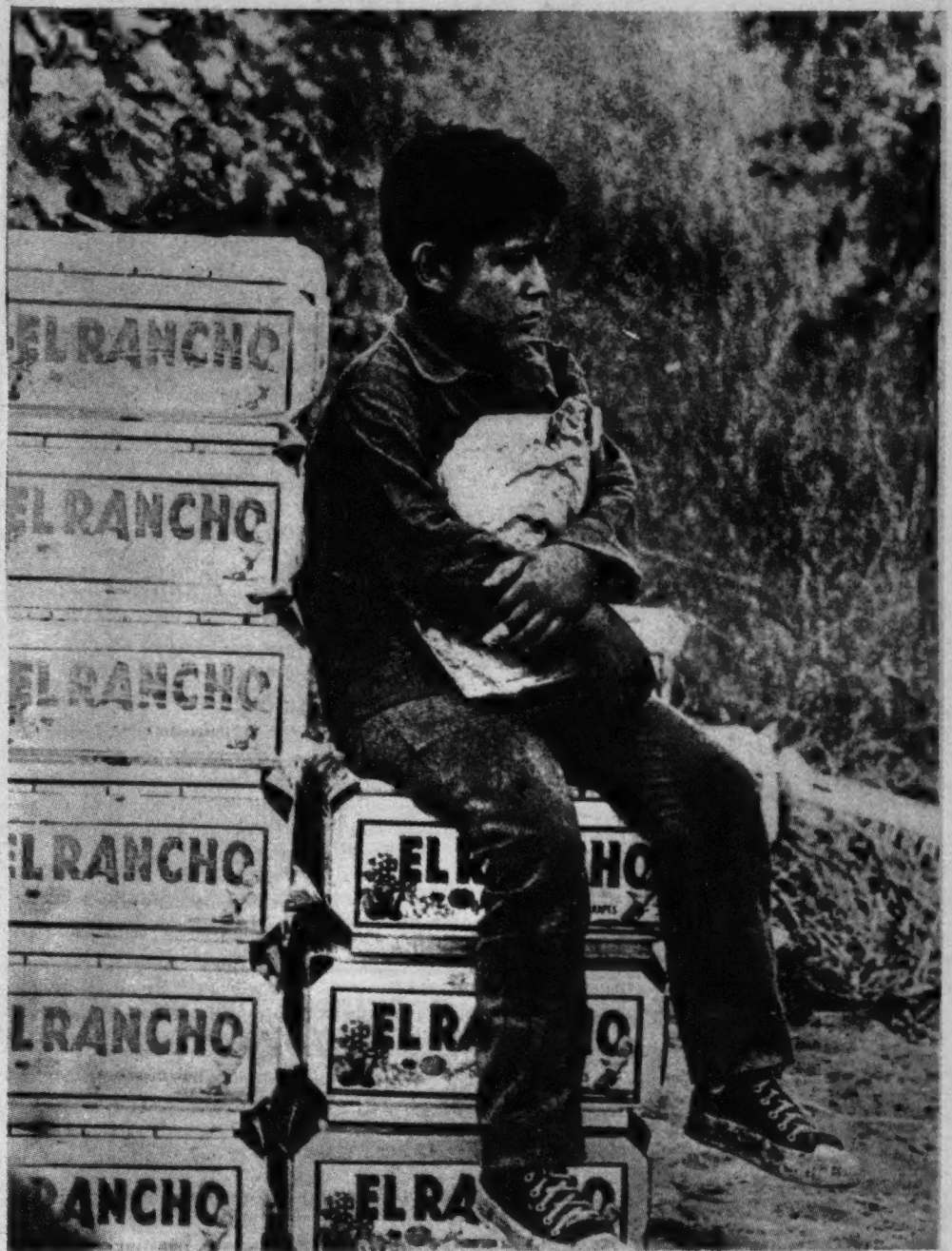


photo by lrs

California growers have been hiring children 10 years old and younger. They are doing so, fully aware of the inequality of their actions, with the support of the Teamsters Union.

Cuban Revolution celebrated

NEW YORK (LNS) -- On July 26, 1953, just under 100 people stormed the Moncada garrison -- an army installation located in Oriente, an eastern province of Cuba.

Although the attack, led by Fidel Castro, was a military failure (only 30 people survived), it has become the symbol of the Cuban people's resistance to the Batista regime and is considered

the beginning of the Cuban revolution which came to power in 1959. That date now literally marks the beginning of the Cuban "new year".

Since 1960, the U.S. has attempted to maintain an international economic, cultural and diplomatic blockade of Cuba. But although the blockade has adversely affected Cuba economically, its strength has been steadily dwindling.

Volunteer!

Continued from page 2

The Boyle Street Co-op needs volunteers to work in an office setting who possess clerical skills.

Are you interested in hospital administration? Volunteers are required at the W. W. Cross Cancer Institute to partake in hospital programs. Transportation and some meals are provided.

Are you able to relate on a one to one basis with troubled adolescents? If so, the City Social Service Department requires your services as a volunteer.

If you are a woman 18 years of age or older, capable of providing friendship and support to a young girl between the ages of 8 & 16 years of age on a one to one basis, you are needed as a Big Sister.

The Edmonton Public School Board has openings for volunteers who would be interested in helping instruct grades 1 to 10 reading classes.

Are you able to communicate on a one to one basis with an older person? If you possess this skill, Central Park Lodge requires your service as a volunteer.

Spruce Avenue Community School requires your help if you are over 18 years of age. Volunteers are required to coordinate arts & crafts programs at the school over the summer months.

Drivers with cars are required to provide transportation for Auxiliary Hospital patients.

The University of Alberta Hospital needs volunteers who are able to work without supervision and enjoy clerical duties to assist the personnel director with clerical duties.

The Family Planning Service needs counsellors to speak to groups and counsel on a one to one basis. Beginning September, training and orientation is provided.

Camp counsellors who are interested in working with small groups in a camp setting are needed during the month of August.

Volunteers are needed by a local Hospital to help with the Mobile Patients shopping cart program. Responsibilities of the volunteer would include visiting and making purchases from the gift shop for bedridden patients.

Are you a good listener? Are you able to relate to the handicapped? If so, the Edmonton Epilepsy Association requires your services to keep bowling scores, attend meetings and make visits.

Are you a resident of Jasper Place? The City Social Service Department in your area requires volunteers who would be interested in visiting senior citizens or becoming probation officers for boys in their teens.

Drivers over 21 with a Class A licence are required to drive for children and family camping expeditions.

NUS - a bit boring

EDMONTON (CUP) -- An air of secrecy enveloped the meeting of the Central Committee of the National Union of Students here at the U of A this last weekend (July 27-29).

The members of the Central Committee were appalled to find that no attempt had been made to notify the news media or any organizations of the NUS conference. While meetings were open, the only outside people who came were those who found out "by accident" (about two parties).

Efforts on the part of the U of A Students' Union executive were made to deliberately confuse those who did know about the meetings.

One woman was told at the SUB information desk first that they knew nothing of the conference and later, after she pressed them, that the meeting was indeed going on. But the place they named was wrong.

On Sunday afternoon, a note was left on the doors of the Council Chambers that the meeting was in a certain apartment in HUB, a student housing complex on campus. This apartment proved non-existent.

Alberta's only representative on the Central Committee, SU president George Mantor, put in his one and only appearance at the conference Friday afternoon to take the members on a tour of the facilities at the U of A. (NUS plans to hold their national conference at the U of A in October).

Mantor's delegate, executive vice-president Gary Croxton, only bothered to appear Friday.

Mantor was unavailable for comment on the imposed secrecy and his absence from the conference.

As Regina rep Larry Kowalchuk expressed, Mantor is "not very good at showing up" at anything.

The conference was mainly a business meeting. Members heard the results of a mail-in ballot on the policy motions made at the Halifax conference.

All were passed except the first two which dealt with the number of votes and proxies allowed. These failed because they were unconstitutional.

The major motions that did pass included justifying post-secondary education and making it responsive to the community; student parity; and the fee structure for NUS members.

The fee would be pro-rated on a 12 month basis. For full-time students it would be about 30 cents per year per student. The fee is assessed for the entire campus population.

There was also discussion about Quebec, whether Quebec should receive special status with NUS or whether the Quebec institutions should be allowed to join NUS as individuals. No conclusion was reached.

The highlight of the conference came when most NUS reps condemned the U of A SU executive for banning the setting up of tables in Students' Union Building by campus organizations. The condemnation arose after a special plea by the Young Socialists to NUS. Since the Central Committee cannot make any policy to commit NUS without four weeks notice of motion and then a vote, the Committee released its members to protest as individuals.

Council's attempts at suppression were thwarted at a subsequent SU meeting (Monday, July 30) after several presentations by various groups affected by the ban, hours of debate, and many amendments to the motion to remove it.

The next meeting of the NUS Central Committee is in Ottawa at the end of August.

Community Public Information Centre to continue with munipicle funding

Alderman Ed Ledger doesn't want records kept of how Aldermen vote on civic issues.

He voiced his concern when Council was deciding the future of Community Public Information Centre (CPIC), the OFY funded information centre in the Public Library at Sir Winston Churchill Square.

CPIC originated from the difficulty involved in getting information from City Hall.

In January of this year a number of community groups met with the Edmonton Social Planning Council to discuss ways to improve access to civic information. The outcome of these talks, and some further research, was CPIC.

The Library board was approached and agreed to supply space and furnishings to the organization. Funding was obtained through an OFY grant.

In June, CPIC became operative in the Centennial Library.

This summer was mainly devoted to organizing, but members of CPIC have been impressed by the public response to date--60 to 70 inquiries per week. It seems that people do want to understand and know what civic government is doing.

CPIC is a unique experiment in North America and its staff wish it to continue with the aid of municipal funds.

To this end, Mr. Rowe, administrator for the Library, presented CPIC's case to City Council Tuesday evening. The Library intends to incorporate

CPIC as a department of the library where information and records of all three levels of government will be available to the public. To do this, they are asking City Hall to extend their budget by \$35,000 per annum.

CPIC is slightly disappointed that the library project will not incorporate an outreach program to keep community organizations aware of issues at City Hall, but Alderman Hayter of the Library board gave some reasons for the reduction of their recommendations.

Alderman Hayter felt that, by being a part of the library, it will confine its activities strictly to providing information rather than also alerting groups to legislation. This "will also prevent it from being the activist type of organization that CPIC wanted."

Objections were raised by Alderman Ward. He felt that the job CPIC was doing was the responsibility of City Hall's public relations department. Mr. Rowe answered that the library has the facilities for storing and studying information. It is also open longer hours than the City offices.

Other objections raised by aldermen were the use of city funds for a project that had until now been funded federally, and whether or not there was a need to have such a large amount of information duplication.

They did, however, agree to have the library incorporate the service for a year and then report back to Council.

France ignores protests against nuclear tests

(LNS)--On July 21 France exploded the first nuclear device in its current series over Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific. Five more explosions are expected in August.

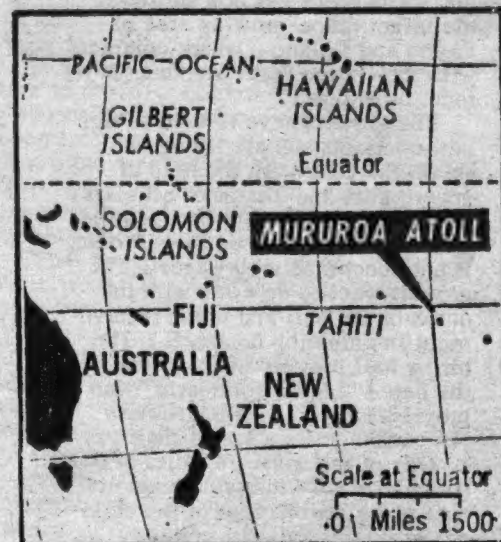
Australia and New Zealand have been particularly active in opposing the nuclear tests. The Mururoa Atoll is 4000 miles east of Sydney, Australia. Other countries protesting the explosions included Canada and Sweden.

France ignored a request from the World Court to suspend the tests. "The development of nuclear arms is necessary to the security and independence of France," stated the French Foreign Ministry.

It further maintained that "all precautions have been taken to prevent damage to the population and to the world fauna and flora," and that consequently France was convinced of the "harmlessness" of the South Pacific tests.

France never signed the 1963 international treaty to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere, claiming that it was designed to perpetuate American and Soviet nuclear superiority.

Trade and communication links between France and Australia were almost completely severed during the first week in July, and the Australian Council of Trade Unions said it would continue its



boycott as long as the tests continued.

One Australian tried to sue the French Ambassador for assault by fallout, and others threw fire-bombs at French buildings in Melbourne and Sydney.

In Britain, trade unions stopped handling mail from France and refused to unload French ships in several British ports for one week in July.

Within France itself, protesting voices were heard from the Socialist and Communist parties as well as from independent elements on the left. The French government has shown no sign of acknowledging the far-ranging protests against the tests.

Letters of protest may be sent to the CONSULATE OF FRANCE, 10240-124 St.

I dream of praying in His Real Form girdle

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO (LNS)--Reverend Rex Humbard is taking his Cathedral of Tomorrow out of the girdle business.

The evangelist, whose televised ser-

mons supposedly reach millions each week, explained his reasons to his parishioners in the Cathedral's monthly magazine, "The Answer."

He said that the Cathedral was get-

ting rid of the Real Form Girdle Co. of Brooklyn, New York because: "No. 1, I feel the Lord would have it that way; and, no. 2, the thing quit making money because you women quit wearing girdles and started wearing pantyhose."

Where to get POUNDMAKER

University of Alberta

GARNTALI:

Julian Books 11156 30th Ave.

Porter Theater Corlet Hall, U. of A.



STRATHCONA:

Scona Campus, Grant McEwan Community College 10523 84Ave

House of Stien 10750 82 Ave.

General Store 10801 82 Ave.

Library 8331 104 St.

NORWOOD:

Norwood Safeway 90 St. & 118 Ave.

Cromdale Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
8020 118th Ave.

Library 11555 95 St.

CITY CENTER:

Mandala 10114 103 Ave.

Julian Books 10411 Jasper Ave.

Karen Kraft Music 10054 109 St.

Opus 69 10448 Jasper Ave.

Hale Optical 10754 Jasper Ave.

Cartmell Books 10012 101A Ave.

Assumption Campus, Grant McEwan Community College
10765 98 St.

Boyle Street Co-op. 10348 96St.

Edmonton Art Gallery #2 Sir Winston Churchill Square

Julian Books McCauley Plaza

Y.W.C.A. 10032 103 St.

The HOVEL, 109th St. and Jasper Avenue



Opportunities for Youth #1 Thorton Court rm. 346
Edmonton City Market 97 St. & 102 Ave.

BONNIE DOON:

Bonnie Doon Shopping Center (Information Desk)
Library 8310 88 Ave.

OTTEWELL:

Library 98 Ave. & 50 St. (Capilano Mall)

OLIVER:

West 10 12225 105 Ave.

WESTMONT:

Canada Safeway 11815 124 St.

Canada Safeway 111360 114 Ave.

WELLINGTON:

Library 13303 127 St.

RELLEVUE:

Library 6710 118 Ave.

JASPER PARK:

Library 91 Ave. & 156 St.

Centennial Safeway (Centennial Mall)

Meadowlark Shopper's Mall

Library 41 Southgate Shopping Center

PETROLIA:

Canada Safeway 40 Ave. & 114 St.

